

Date: Wed, 9 Jun 93 00:28:59 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #699
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 9 Jun 93 Volume 93 : Issue 699

Today's Topics:

 AURORA WARNING: Middle Latitude Auroral Activity Warning
 Blue Language Repeaters
 Field Day Power
 Ham Radios in movies (3 msgs)
 How to connect Astatic D-104 to Drake TR-4CW
 New hams: what to do (and not)
 THE JUNE VHF QSO PARTY (the mother of all vhf contests) (2 msgs)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>

Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>

Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 8 Jun 93 18:18:14 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: AURORA WARNING: Middle Latitude Auroral Activity Warning
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

/\

MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

ISSUED: 17:30 UT, 08 JUNE

/\

VALID UNTIL: 19:00 UTC ON 12 JUNE

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 10 Jun - 11 Jun (UT days)
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 09 Jun - 12 Jun

PREDICTED ACTIVITY INDICES FOR NEXT 4 DAYS: 18, 40, 24, 16 (09 - 12 JUN)
(INPUT INTO THE PREDICTIVE AURORA SOFTWARE *)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE - HIGH

POTENTIAL DURATION OF THIS ACTIVITY: 24 TO 36 HOURS.

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: MODERATE

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: FAIR - GOOD

APPROXIMATE OPTIMUM OBSERVING CONDITIONS (LOCAL TIME): SUNSET TO 12:30 AM

AURORAL ACTIVITY _MAY_ BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

SOUTHERN WASHINGTON STATE TO SOUTHERN IDAHO TO SOUTHERN WYOMING TO NEBRASKA TO ILLINOIS TO NORTHERN INDIANA TO NORTHERN OHIO TO PENNSYLVANIA TO NEW JERSEY AND POSSIBLY PARTS OF DELAWARE. ACTIVITY MAY ALSO BE OBSERVED FROM THE U.K. TO NORTHERN EUROPE INCLUDING THE NORTHERN PARTS OF BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, GERMANY, POLAND AND NORTHERN RUSSIA. SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND MAY ALSO BE ABLE TO SPOT ISOLATED PERIODS OF ACTIVITY PRIOR TO MOONRISE.

AURORAL ACTIVITY _SHOULD_ BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA TO MONTANA TO NORTH DAKOTA TO CENTRAL MINNESOTA TO NORTHERN WISCONSIN TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN TO SOUTHERN ONTARIO TO NORTHERN NEW YORK STATE TO PARTS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE TO MAINE. MOST OF NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND FINLAND SHOULD ALSO BE ABLE TO OBSERVE ACTIVITY UNDER DARK SKIES.

* Contact: Oler@Rho.Uleth.CA or COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu for more information regarding the Auroral Activity Prediction and Simulation Software.

SYNOPSIS...

A well-placed major class M5.4/2B solar flare occurred at 14:25 UTC on 07 June that was associated with characteristics indicative of a coronal mass ejection. There is a high probability this flare produced a disturbance that is presently in transit to the Earth. The arrival of this disturbance is expected between approximately 18:00 UTC on 09 June and 10:00 UTC on 10 June. It is expected to elevate levels of auroral activity to intensities that should be observable over many middle latitude regions during the local evening and early morning hours of

09/10 June and possibly again on the evening of 10/11 June. We aren't expecting a particularly intense episode of activity with this disturbance, although it should be enough to be observed from most of the northern U.S. states, northern Europe, and possibly southern portions of Australia and New Zealand. It should be noted that this disturbance also has the potential to develop into a stronger event that could be observed equatorward of the estimated boundaries given above. Those with the predictive auroral activity software should use inputs between 30 and 45 for the evening of 09/10 June to produce the most accurate anticipated maps of auroral activity.

This warning will remain active until 19:00 UT on 12 June when it will either be updated or allowed to expire.

For hourly ground-based sighting reports, use the Internet command: "finger aurora@xi.uleth.ca" or "finger aurora@142.66.3.29", or anonymously FTP to the site: xi.uleth.ca and grab the file "current.obs" in the directory "pub/solar/Aurora/current".

Forecast confidence: 65 %

** End of Warning **

Date: Tue, 8 Jun 1993 15:27:57 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Blue Language Repeaters
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C89tx1.JnI@boi.hp.com> swalton@boi.hp.com (Sean Walton) writes:
>I just read the Ham NewsLine and was surprised that there exists a repeater
>which HAS NOT BEEN TAKEN OFF THE AIR due to inappropriate language. Some
>say that they have the right to use foul language whenever and wherever
>they want. But, when these individuals agree to the rules when joining an
>organization proceed to go against their word, I feel that they should
>leave the organization. The FCC permits us to use the airwaves to further
>radio research or just have fun. When we join, we agree to abide their
>rules. At some point we feel that these rules are too restricting for your
>tastes--leave your license at their doorstep and go write graphitti!

Sean, I don't like excessive foul language, in person or on the air, but I must take issue with you on certain points. First of all, the FCC exists to provide for the maximization of utility of use of **our** airwaves. They were created to reduce mutual interference among users

of the electromagnetic spectrum, by use of an orderly assignment process. That power has at times been grossly abused in the name of social engineering. One of those abuses of power is content regulation. IMHO the FCC should never have stuck it's head into this beehive.

Second, even the Supreme Court has had difficulty determining what is obscene and what is not. One Justice was quoted as saying he couldn't define obscenity, but that he knew it when he saw it. Such subjective criteria is the recipe for bad law. Our Republic is founded on the notion of rule of objective law, not subjective opinion. In order to wiggle out of that corner, the Supreme Court has attempted to apply a doctrine called "community standards" in obscenity cases. That is to say, language that offends the community in which it is used may be considered obscene if it is related to topics of a sexual or excretory nature that the community finds obscene. Now the community that frequents the particular repeater in question is not offended by the use of such language. So under the community standards test it is not obscene.

This case is difficult only because radio waves don't have specific boundaries, and anyone may listen in on conversations not intended for their ears. Thus *other* communities may find what they overhear on this repeater obscene. My cut on that, as with content questions in broadcasting, is that that is one of the reasons for off switches and tuning knobs. No one need be offended because no one is *forced* to listen to, or watch, that which offends them. There are all too many Mrs. Grundys in the world who wish to force their morality on others. They should be told firmly to not poke their noses into other people's business.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Tue, 8 Jun 1993 15:05:51 GMT

From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!emory!
rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Field Day Power

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jun7.204302.19897@sequent.com> dale@sequent.com (Dale Mosby) writes:

>With Field Day getting close, and planning on running a generator

>this year, I've gotten to wondering about the power and safety of
>my equipment. We have a "typical" generator, 4 to 5 KW, and fine
>to run small appliances and such. We will plug a SB200 amp directly
>in to the generator, and use an Astron supply to create the 12V for
>HF rig. Does the Astron act as a clean-up for the 12V so if something
>goes wrong on the generator end it will protect my radio? Is this
>something I should be worrying about? I'm not sure if there is any
>potential for a problem here, and I'm sure that Jim would be happy
>to replace the radio if anything went wrong with the generator (right
>Jim?), but if there is any precaution against problems please let me know.

Drive a ground rod next to the generator and connect the generator frame to it. If the generator isn't equipped with GFI, then use plug in GFIs on the generator output. Don't even think of using the generator without taking these steps. Generators put out lethal currents and voltages. And don't try the stupid stunt of refueling the generator while it's running. The life you save may be your own.

Now neither the Astron nor the SB200 will protect against a generator that loses regulation. The generator may have such protection built in, but then again it may not. If it doesn't, you need to use a overvoltage crowbar circuit that will cause the GFIs to trip if the voltage gets too high. You still need to be concerned with gross power line frequency errors. Again the generator should have a protective cutout, but if it doesn't you can build a simple go/no-go frequency meter that will trip the crowbar on faults.

Alternatively, you can isolate the generator with a ferroresonant transformer such as one of the common Sola models. This will deal with voltage regulation problems. And the transformer won't work unless the frequency is close to right.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Tue, 8 Jun 1993 14:06:22 GMT
From: usc!wupost!spool.mu.edu!nigel.msen.com!caen!usenet.cis.ufl.edu!
usenet.ufl.edu!mailer.cc.fsu.edu!geomag!zateslo@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ham Radios in movies
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9306080520.AA06729@ucsd.edu> COWANR.ZAMA@zama-emh2.army.mil (Cowan, Roland 1SG) writes:

>Someone said that the KWM 2 was not a Ham rig? I think it WAS OLD maybe
>but still a Ham rig.

The KWM-2 was designed as a ham rig, but the military bought a lot of them, primarily for MARS I think, but they were used for lots of utility purposes. A KWM-2 in _Apocalypse Now_ is certainly a lot more authentic than a Kenwood 2m HT in _Die Hard_...

Ted, W1X0

Date: Tue, 08 Jun 93 20:40:06 PDT
From: swrinde!gatech!destroyer.rs.itd.umich.edu!cs.ubc.ca!mala.bc.ca!oneb!ham!emd@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: ham radios in movies
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

n4tii@kd4nc.uucp (John Reed) writes:

> bob@olwejo.UUCP (Bob Kupiec) writes:

>

> >In <1572@arrl.org>, jkearman.org writes:

> >>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, oo7@emx.cc.utexas.edu (Derek Wills) writes:

> >>>turner@safety.ics.uci.edu (Clark Savage Turner) mentions:

> >>>

> >>>>That brings up an interesting note....I have seen ham radio equipment in
> >>>>a number of movies. I wonder if others keep track:

> >>>

> >>>>The Anderson Tapes - saw the kid use an HW-101 to get help.

> >>>>The Godzilla movies (forget which one) - saw a Yaesu FTdx 560 used as
> >>> part of a "death ray" weapon.

> >>>>Buckaroo Banzai - this little kid keeps in touch with Buckaroo with a Ke
> >>> TS-520.

> >>>

> >>>>One of the James Bond movies (Dr No?) has a KW Vanguard in one of the
> >>

> >>There's a piece of Collins gear (KWM-2, perhaps) in

> >>_Apocalypse Now_. You can see it as Martin Sheen enters

>

> >_Die Hard_ used Kenwood TH-45AT's (in a full-duplex, hands-free mode, too!)

> > also a scanner (Bearcat?) was used.

> >_Die Hard II_ used Kenwood (model?) handhelds as well.

> > also a unknown All-band Communications Reveiver was used.

>

> >More recently:
>
> >_Cliffhanger_ used Kenwood TH-[2, 4 or 7]8A (new models) for the bad guys.
>
> >Any others?
>
> Nah...in Diehard it was a Kenwood 41bt mini talkie (on CB band, no less)./
> They were using 45at's in Die Harder .. Also, in Die Hard, James (from Good
> Times) had a TS-940 in the duece and a half, and the TV station had a KW 440
> or at least the UHF/VHF rigs that look like it...(711 and 811?)
>
> In K2, they are using yeasu rigs... the base had a 747 and it was talking
> to some UHF handhelds (could never figure out what they were, 415's I think).
> Kinda funny, going from HF to VHF like that.
>
> In Testament, the old fart up the street was a ham...he dies in the movie..]
> (testament is one of them "day after" type films)
>
> Can't think of anymore right now..
>

And don't forget the Atlas 210 in the "French Atlantic Affair". A so-so
book and a dreadful movie...

Robert Smits	There is *no* idiotproof filter.
VE7EMD	Idiots are proof against anything!
Ladysmith B.C.	- Richard Chycoski, VE7CVS
e-mail: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca	

Date: Tue, 8 Jun 1993 19:29:12 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
darwin.sura.net!rsg1.er.usgs.gov!resdgs1.er.usgs.gov!tbodoh@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ham Radios in movies
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C8B36n.8zq@mailier.cc.fsu.edu>, zateslo@geomag.gly.fsu.edu (Ted
Zateslo) writes:
|> In article <9306080520.AA06729@ucsd.edu> COWANR.ZAMA@zama-emh2.army.mil (Cowan,
Roland 1SG) writes:
|> >Someone said that the KWM 2 was not a Ham rig? I think it WAS OLD maybe
|> >but still a Ham rig.
|>
|> The KWM-2 was designed as a ham rig, but the military bought a lot of
|> them, primarily for MARS I think, but they were used for lots of

|> utility purposes. A KWM-2 in _Apocalypse Now_ is certainly a lot
|> more authentic than a Kenwood 2m HT in _Die Hard_...
|>
|> Ted, W1X0

--

I may be mistaken but I seem to remember that at one point in Die Hard I,
whatshisface switches the handheld to CB channel 9 to try to get the cops,
but they don't believe him. I didn't either, as I've never seen a handheld
that can xmit both FM and AM and in CB and business/ham bands...

++++++
+ Tom Bodoh - Sr. systems software engineer
+
+ USGS/EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD, USA 57198 (605) 594-6830 +
+ Internet; bodoh@dgg.cr.usgs.gov (152.61.192.66)
+
+ "Welcome back my friends to the show that never ends!" EL&P
+
++++++

Date: Tue, 8 Jun 1993 16:01:48 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-
state.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!
gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: How to connect Astatic D-104 to Drake TR-4CW
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jun7.143233.2454@cs.cornell.edu> chapman@cs.cornell.edu (Richard
Chapman) writes:

>Being a tech-plus interested in starting to operate HF, I recently
>purchased a Drake TR-4CW transceiver. As part of the deal I got an
>Astatic D-104 desk mike. To try out my meager novice HF voice
>privileges, I'd like to use that microphone with that radio, but the
>connectors are different, so I thought I'd ask the net before I
>started wiring an adaptor.

>

>The D-104 has a 4-pin "microphone" connector. Pins 1 and 3 appear to
>be wired to the microphone element, and that is all -- there is no
>PTT switch or any other wiring.

>

>The TR-4CW microphone jack is a 1/4" stereo phone jack as far as I can
>tell (I'm sure it is 1/4" phone, and it looks like it has 3 connectors
>on the schematic for the radio), but I cannot tell from the schematic
>which part of the plug is connected to what (tip, middle, base). There
>is a diagram in the TR-4 manual showing how to connect a microphone to

>something called an S-230 connector that was supposedly supplied (what
>is an S-230?).

Richard, the microphone connector on the Drake equipment is certainly
not a 1/4 inch stereo jack. Instead it is a special 0.205 inch diameter
3.5 circuit connector commonly found on aircraft and certain military
radios. Major electronics supply houses stock the required plug, a PJ-068,
but you won't find them at Radio Shack. The reason Drake used this connector
rather than the common 1/4 inch stereo connector is a mystery. But there
are some clues. First, 3 circuit stereo jacks were still uncommon when
these radios were designed, and second, use of the smaller connector
prevents accidental use of a 2 circuit headphone plug in the microphone
jack. This is similar to the common practice with HT remote mike and
earphone connectors. Trying to force an ordinary stereo plug into the
Drake may destroy the connector.

The reason I call this plug 3.5 circuit is that there are 4 connection
surfaces on the plug, a tip, a ring, another ring, and the body. The
active contacts are the tip, the second ring, and the body. PTT is
connected between the tip and the body. The microphone element is
connected between the second ring and the body. Your D104 should have
the PTT switch in the stand and a cord consisting of a red, a white,
and braid shield. The mic element is the white, red is PTT, and
the shield is common. If your D104 is one of the CB amplified types,
all bets are off. You'll have to figure out the connections yourself.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Wed, 9 Jun 1993 05:36:43 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!news.ucdavis.edu!
othello.ucdavis.edu!ez006683@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: New hams: what to do (and not)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Dave Bushong (dbushong@wang.com) wrote:

: Has anyone ever posted a list of things that you do on CB that you don't
: do on the ham bands? I mean, other than the obvious, what protocol you
: might want to observe?

: For example:

: On CB, you say something like "Breaker 1-9 (or whatever channel" as
: sort of permission to use it, or to see if your radio is working. On
: VHF/UHF repeaters, you might say "Is the repeater in use?" if you
: haven't been listening very long because you just switched over to
: this frequency, for example. If there is a conversation going on, and
: you want to call someone else, you can interrupt the ongoing
: conversation by saying "Call, please" or "Call, please, this is N1xxx"
: Keep in mind that you are interrupting when you do so, just like in
: everyday conversations, so be brief and pick a different frequency to
: chat with your callee if you get through. But if no one is talking on
: the frequency, DO NOT say "Call, please". You can ask if the repeater
: is in use (this is OK, but not even necessary, if you have been
: monitoring for a minute or two). If you say "Call, please," you
: are asking someone who is not there for permission to transmit.

That is very interesting, none of the repeaters I use follow either of these "standards." Around Sacramento the largest repeater (N6ICW, I think) just listens for the last two or three letters/number letters of your call. So I just say "UUD" if I want to interrupt or add something. During the nets "comment" or "question" is often used. On another repeater I use (Barreyesa ARC) they use "break" once to interrupt for a call or to add. On any machine I have ever worked "break, break" meant that emergency traffic was to follow. I think the best thing for a new ham to do is get a scanner from a friend or buy that new HT while you are waiting for you license and listen ALOT to see how the different repeaters in your area work. I know alot of people think you shouldn't buy a radio before your ticket comes in the mail but I feel it gives you time to get comfortable with the radio and would only recommend doing so with the help and guidance of your elmer.

: On CB, "handle" means a nickname like "Swamp Rat" or "Jake the Snake".
: On ham radio, handle means a name like "Dave" or "Steve." Sometimes
: CBers use the word "personal" to indicate their first name (e.g., "The
: PERSONAL here is Dave"). This will confuse most hams, and will
: immediately indicate that you just stepped out of the CB ranks. When
What's wrong with coming out of the ham ranks? Or is this like don't call it a bonnet or people will know you are english?

: I want to say that my name is Dave, I just say "My name is Dave."
: Some of the old timers still say "The handle here is Dave" and that is
: still commonly used, but you should **never** say the word 'personal'
: when you mean 'my name'.

I have never heard personal before but I think I could figure it out pretty quickly if I heard it. "Personal here is Dan" seems fairly straight forward if not common. Ssmeone had/has a .sig that I'll paraphrase "Pumps

have handles. Hams have names. Mine's Dan, what's yours?"

: *** disclaimer: I'm not saying that this is the best way to do it,
: I'm just telling you the way it is. Use in any
: way you see fit, but above all, have fun on the air
: with ham radio.

I'm not saying that there is a "best" way of doing things, just that things are different everywhere you go and you only know what the locals do by listening.

Oh yes, have fun on the air. Can't agree more!!!

Cheers,
Dan

--

```
*-----*
* Daniel D. Todd      Packet: KC6UUD@WA6RDH.#nocal.ca.usa      *
*                      Internet: DDTODD@ucdavis.edu             *
*                      Snail Mail: 1750 Hanover #102            *
*                      Davis CA 95616                          *
*-----*
*      I do not speak for the University of California....    *
*      and it sure as hell doesn't speak for me!!             *
*-----*
```

Date: 8 Jun 93 14:49:45 GMT
From: flop.ENG.RST.EDU!gaia.ucs.orst.edu!umn.edu!uum1!kksys.com!edgar!brainiac!
moron!biggus.g4jec.tcman.ampr.org!chrisc@RUTGERS.EDU
Subject: THE JUNE VHF QSO PARTY (the mother of all vhf contests)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <6JFT5B1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>,
stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org (Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes about our
prospective activity from Southern Minnesota.

We'll be using a differnt callsign this year, N0BEL (we decided it sounded
better on a bent spoon.

Looking forward to seeing you on the bands...

--

73 Chris Cox W0/G4JEC
chrisc@biggus.g4jec.tcman.ampr.org chrisc@biggus.moron.vware.mn.org
Eleventh Hour Contest Group - North American Chapter; Minneapolis, MN
Twin Cities Metro Area Network node (biggus.g4jec.tcman.ampr.org)

**** And lest they forget: ****

Packet radio fiends really enjoy playing with their bits...

Date: 8 Jun 93 07:48:52 GMT

From: flop.ENGR.ORST.EDU!gaia.ucs.orst.edu!umn.edu!uum1!kksys.com!edgar!brainiac!
moron!pillock!stevej@RUTGERS.EDU

Subject: THE JUNE VHF QSO PARTY (the mother of all vhf contests)

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Dust off that Key! Shine up the antennas!! Find that funny little button
which reads SSB on that glorified overpowered \$2000.00 FM 2m rig!!!

It is time once again for the Field Day of the VHF airwaves. The mother of
all vhf contests. The ARRL VHF QSO PARTY '93 and it's coming to a Grid
Square near you!!!

We the "11th Hour Contest Group (North American Chapter)" will be out in
full force. We will be operating from grid square EN33 on 50mhz, 144mhz,
220mhz, 432mhz, 1.2ghz, 10ghz, and IR.

The contest will start at 18:00z June 12 and end 03:00z June 14. Look for
contest rules in the May issue of QST.

There will be a plethora of activity in the Upper Midwest this year. In the
Multi-operator category:

AA9D from EN52 (6m - 24ghz)
KB0CV from EN34 (6m - 2.3ghz + 10ghz)
W0UC/9 from EN44 (6m - 3.4ghz)
KA0Z0Z from EN23 (6m - 1.2ghz)
VE4VHF from DN99 (6m - 1.2ghz) in the Turtle Mountains

In the Single-operator category:

AA9A0 from EN64 or EN65 (6m - 1.2ghz)
N9CIQ from EN34 (6m, 2m, & 70cm)
KB0IKP from EN25 (6m, 2m, & 70cm)
N0NGZ from EN23 (6m)

And many, many more!!!

Lots of activity from EN34 & EN35, a bunch of Rovers and fun for all!!

Contest rules are in the May issue of QST.

Steve KA0VYB

Microwavers do it with high frequency

Date: 9 Jun 93 06:18:27 GMT

From: news.service.uci.edu!ucivax!turner@network.UCSD.EDU

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <9306080520.AA06729@ucsd.edu>,

<1993Jun8.155428.12876@peavax.mlo.dec.com>, <739590295snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>

Subject : Re: Ham Radios in movies

In <739590295snx@llondel.demon.co.uk> dave@llondel.demon.co.uk (David Hough)
writes:

>On a slightly different note, has anyone tried reading the morse in some of
>the old war films? It is surprising how much of it is *real* morse and has
>some relevance to what it is claimed to be.

Interesting point, Dave. I always notice these things, too. In fact, here's
another weirdism:

The FIRST "Iron Butterfly" album (around 1968??) entitled "Heavy" has the
title tune, called "Iron Butterfly", and at the end, the organist plays
morse code, "we love you". VERY flower generation! I was really impressed
as a young guy then.

Clark

.....

Clark Savage Turner, Graduate Student Researcher

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